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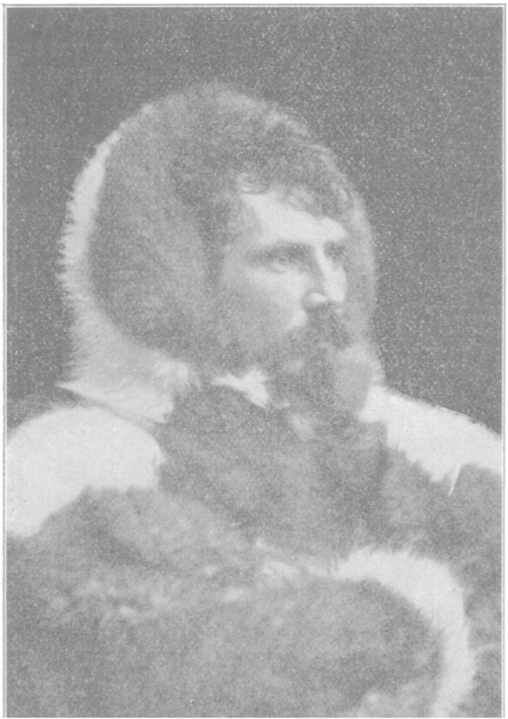
climate in the cure of tuberculosis consists essentially in the stimulation afforded to the body by the daily variation in temperature; altitude, dryness, and sunlight are important mainly as being instrumental in causing this daily variation. These factors by themselves exercise a certain hygienic influence, but the temperature change produces a true physiological reaction. Incidentally, the variation in temperature affords cool nights, with accompanying refreshing sleep. Together these two factors afford the patient a vantage ground from which to wage a more successful combat against the forces of the disease.

It is obvious that, in view of the complex series of elements which unite in producing climate, it is unlikely that any one particular factor is the really essential thing in the climatic treatment of tuberculosis. The beneficial results which have attended the treatment of the disease in mountain climates, especially in dry regions, have doubtless come from the remarkable combination of elements which is embraced, in the minds of climatologists, in the term "mountain climates." To attempt to pick out one, or two, of these elements as being of the greatest importance will seem to most uninitiated persons as unlikely to lead to any absolutely convincing results.

MYLIUS-ERICHSEN'S MAP OF NORTH-EAST GREENLAND.

The map here printed is based upon the survey of the northeast coast of Greenland by Dr. Mylius-Erichsen, which appears in *Ymer* of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society (No. 3, 1908). The map shows how widely the coast differs from our earlier conceptions of it. The broken line extending from Lambert Land northwest to Cape Glacier shows the supposed general direction of the unexplored part of the Greenland coast, as hitherto represented on the maps. It was believed that its trend was in a general northwest direction from Lambert Land to the Independence Bay of Peary. The fact is that the coast, following its indentations, extends for about 300 miles in a general northeasterly direction till its most eastern point nearly touches 12° W. longitude from Greenwich. We now know that about 1,000 miles of tortuous coast line stretches between Cape Bismarck, the highest point reached by Captain Koldewey in 1870, and the northern shores of the island.

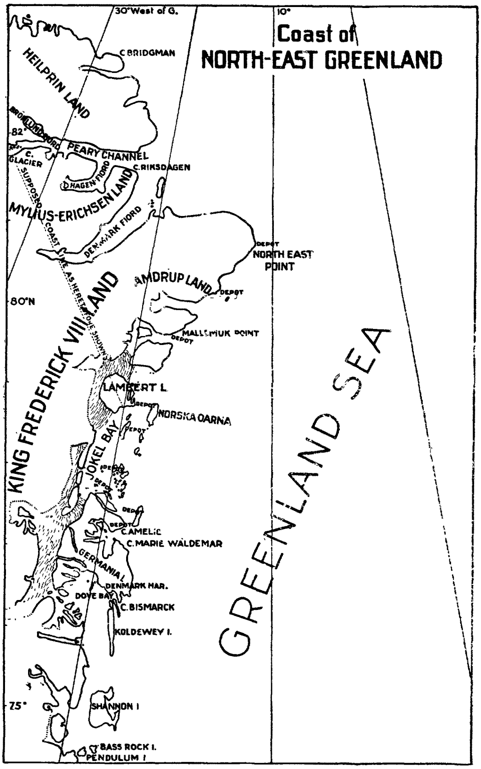
The great sledge journey of Mylius-Erichsen on which he charted these unknown shores began on March 28, 1907, and has been described in the *Bulletin* (Sept., 1908, pp. 553–4). A few details may be added here, showing the geographical reasons that contributed to the fatality that overtook Mylius-Erichsen and his comrades, Lieut. Hargen and the Greenlander Brönlund. The party set out with the intention of surveying every mile of the coast, till they joined their charting with that of Peary, at Independence Bay. This purpose was accomplished, but at the cost of their lives.



L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN.

It was believed that the northern work could be completed within thirty days and that the explorers might return without difficulty to their most northern food cache and replenish supplies for the journey back to the ship. At any rate, Mylius-Erichsen took north with him all the food for men and dogs that he could carry. It was owing to the hundreds of miles of tortuous coasts that were revealed as he travelled north, which added so greatly to the mileage and to the duration of the journey, that the food supplies were exhausted before their return to the nearest food cache.

The trend of the coast suddenly turned the party sharply to the northeast, and many days were spent in rounding the great peninsula, which extends far out in the Greenland Sea. Soon after they had doubled this point they found themselves following up an indentation, Denmark Fiord, extending from the sea 90 miles inland, and to make their map complete they traced this fiord to its end and followed its other coast back to the sea again. This 180 miles of unexpected travel practically sealed the fate of the three men. The coast line then took them, for a day's march, towards Independence Bay, when again they were confronted by another deep fiord. They named it Hagen Fiord, and laboriously followed its coast, making a complete survey of it. They at length connected their surveys with those of Peary. But the summer day was beginning to fade and semi-darkness came before they had proceeded far on their return journey.



These pages have already recorded the finding of Brönlund's body with the bottle containing the survey sheets slung around his neck. Perhaps the great result of this exploration would never have been known if it had not been for this fortunate circumstance. It is thought that Mylius-Erichsen probably did not venture to carry his diaries and collections over the inland ice with him, but left them in some safe depository at Denmark Fiord, where they may ultimately be recovered. This picture of Mylius-Erichsen is reproduced from *Ymer.*

A committee has been formed in Denmark to erect a memorial to Mylius-Erichsen. It is expected that the memorial will take the form of a lighthouse to be erected on the Danish coast.